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| Greek City State | Geography/ Climate/Location | Economy/Economic Tools/Jobs/Food | Tools/Inventions Used |
| Athens | .Greek Mainland which is located on the tip of the Balkan Peninsula  .Small peninsula of Attica  .Mountainous  .Near African-Eurasian fault line border  .Cliffs  .Rugged  . Plateau in the middle of the city [The Acropolis]  .Coastal  .Better than sufficient farmland that can grow a tiny bit better amount than most of Greece  .Mediterranean Climate= Mild/Hot  .Near Ionian Sea, Aegean Sea, and Mediterranean Sea | .Used harbors [sheltered coastal towns] to export goods and receive imports  .Not much fertile soil for grain in Greece , and it was of low in Greece, but there were many olive trees and grape vines , so the Athenians traded olive oil, grapes and other goods for grain/wheat/bread  .Cattle[rarely], sheep, goats, and pigs were herded and domesticated  .Pottery was a major export  .Silver and other metals were also major exports for other goods  .Democratic Government where people vote on important matters  .Most common jobs for people who couldn’t afford to go to school were; potters, stoneworkers, metal workers, soldiers, farmers, basic builders, fishermen, tradesmen, and MANY, MANY more  .Olive Oil= seasoning for food, and lotion  . Wool from sheep was made into cloth  .Trade Routes- Routes to follow to trade by sea, because from Greece, it would be very long to walk all the way to Egypt, or Italy, or Persia  .Coins were able to be minted  .Wine was gotten from vineyards on sunny hillsides | .Geometry- the studying of shapes and lines, mainly formed and studied by the Greeks  . Jury- a group of trained people who listen to a case or crime that should be presented before the court  .Greek Architecture- the Greeks used many columns, pillars, and fancier rooftops in important buildings that have shaped how people build today  .Triremes- used mainly during the Peloponnesian war when Athens and Sparta were at war, a trireme is a boat with three rows of oars, a ram for ramming into ships, and everything modern ships of the day had, that was also used as an escort for trading ships  .Trading Routes-used by the Greeks to get to a country on a safe, specific path to trade good for goods or money  .Phalanxes- Greek long spears  Harbor- Sheltered Port Town on the coast.  .Assembly-group or gathering of people who vote an listen to leaders  .Agora- Public Meeting Area where official government buildings were located.  .Mountain Paths- Paths that were usually dirt, flat paths that lead through the mountains safely  Bronze Armor- Armor for soldiers |
| Sparta | nland which is located on the tip of the Balkan Peninsula  . Large island peninsula of Peloponnesus connected to Attica by a small, thin isthmus  .Mountainous  .Cliffs  .Rugged  .Near African Eurasian fault line  .Some small areas of farmland that can grow sufficient amounts of grain  .Near Ionian Sea, Aegean Sea, and Mediterranean Sea  .Mediterranean Climate=Mild/Hot  .Mountain in the middle of the city where Sparta’s agora was  Controlled most of southern Peloponnesus | Helots- Poor farmers that were not paid that were the people that were conquered by the Spartans. They grew crops and raised animals, and had to give half of all of their farm goods to the Spartan Army and Government.  Most common job is soldier, because all men at age seven trained to be soldiers and learned how to read and write. Women could not be soldiers, but were taught mother skills, home skills, and how to be strong mothers.  Wheat, Barley, Olives, Grapes were the most commonly grown crops.  Grapes=Wine  Olives=Olive oil and Lotion  Goats, sheep, and pigs were the most common domesticated animals.  Sheep=Wool=Cloth  Pottery and metals were major exports.  Oligarchy- [aristocratic government] was the government of Sparta, where Sparta’s most rich and powerful citizens ruled over the poorer ones.  Harbors- Sheltered Port Towns where ships with goods could unload their goods. | Phalanxes- Greek Long-Lengthened Spears that could kill from a distance.  Agora- Public Meeting Area where government buildings were located and where aristocrats decided important matters.  Trading Routes- Safe, easy to follow routes that lead to other lands that Sparta could trade with.  Greek Architecture-Usually Greek buildings had fancier pillars, columns, and tilted rooftops.  Helots- [Definition in Economy Section]  Bronze Armor- Used by Spartan foot soldiers.  Harbor- Sheltered Port Town located on the coast. |